Bombay Gazette.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK—ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING—PRICE RUPEES THIRTEEN PER QUARTER.

VOL. XVLI.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1835. [No. 2,538.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that letters of Administration of the Goods Chattels Right and Credits of WILLIAM JARDINE, late an Assistant Surgeon in the Service of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment deceased, may be granted to WILLIAN FENWICK ESQUIRE, the Registrar of the said Court, All persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 21st day of November 1835.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
Proctor.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, having granted letters of Administration of the Goods, Chattels rights and credits of THOMAS ELWON late a Captain in the Indian Navy deceased to WILLIAM FENWICK ESQUIRE, as the Registrar of the said Court, limited to the collection of assets within the Jurisdiction of the said Court, and to the payment of the debts and otherwise protecting the property of the deceased, all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 30th day of November, 1835.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
Proctor.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Goods, Chattles, Rights, and Credits of F. H. GOGGIN late an Ensign in the Military Service of the East India Company, on their Bombay Establishment deceased, may be granted to WILLIAM FENWICK ESQUIRE, Registrar of the said Court; all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 12th November, 1835.

THIS is to inform the public, that the great honest and charitable man JEHANGHIERNASSARVANJEE WADIA SETT, who was some time ago confined to bed is, to the great pleasure and satisfaction of his friends and the Parsee Caste, recovered by the favor of Almighty God, and is carrying on with his business.

Bombay, 2nd Dec., 1835.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have returned to their former Premises, No. 1 of "Dady's Buildings," Forbes Street, within the Fort.

WOOLER AND CO.

Bombay, 1st Dec. 1835.

A CARD.

PEDRO DOMINGOS PEREIRA, Stone Engraver, most respectfully begs to inform his friends snd the Public at Bombay, and the outstations, that he was so long time under Mr. Ferrar, whose service he left since last month, and now he intends to continue the business of building Tombs of Chunam or Byculläh Stone, Engravin; Inscriptions on Stone Marble, or Wood, for which he will charge 20 Rs. per 100 letters; and he can also furnish to the public, Marble Slabs of any size, at 10 per Cent. less than any other person. P. D. P. begs to assure the public, that no exertion shall be wanting on his part to merit and secure their Patronage and support.

All orders, &c. addressed to P. D. P. at Aguiary Lane, or the Portuguese Church, Bombay, or Framjee Nusserwanjee, Forbes Street, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Bombay, 2d Dec., 1835.

NOTICE.

ON Wednesday next, the 9th Instant. at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a variety of Cotton Goods, 150 Prime Hams, recently imported, and sundry other property particulars of which will be hereafter published.

AT NOON

Unless previously disposed of, a Bengal built Shigrampo built by Dayes with a pair of Horses and Harness.

SALE by Auction, of superior Claret on Wednesday, the 9th Instant, At 1 P. M., Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., are instructed to Sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a batch of Genuine "La Rose" Claret, of the Vintage of 1827, recently brought to this Country on the Ship La Maria, Captain BRIOLE, from the respectable firm of W. and D. JOHNSTON, of Bourdeaux. The quality is of the best description, being that of a high flavor'd and delicate Wine, and the quantity is but small—only 86 Cases of 3 Dozen each. It will be put up in lots of 1 Case each.

Samples of the Wine, at two Rupees per Bottle, may be had or forwarded to outstations on application to the Advertizers, who will attend to any orders that may be sent them, which are accompanied with a reference for payment, or a draft for the amount.

TERMS OF SALE—CASH.

On the same day will be sold, about 100 dozen of Superior Pale Straw Colored French Brandy, in cases of one dozen each. This is of the same importation as the Claret, and is of fine quality. Sample Bottles may be had at 1 Rupee each.

ALSO

One hundred dozen of prime Champagne recently imported, of which sample bottles may be had at 3 Rupees per Bottle.

Terms of Sale as for the Claret.

Nesbit Lane, 2nd Dec, 1835.

SALE by Public Auction, by FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO. next Monday the 7th Inst. they will submit for Public Sale, at his residence, in Rampart Row, the Household Furniture and Property of Lieut. Col. HUGHES, C. B. proceeding to Europe, consisting of various articles of Silver and Plated Ware, Glass and Queen's Ware, Table Cutlery, Dinner, Breakfast and Dessert Services, Dining, Breakfast and Sofa Tables, Saddle, Bridle, Book cases, Tea Poys, Music Stands, Coaches, Chairs, Large Cambay Carpet, Gun in case, Sideboard, Dressing and Bedroom Furniture, a small parcel of choice Wines, a field Officer's Tent, Cooking utensils and sundry other property, the whole of which may be viewed two days preceding the day of sale.

N. B. All demands against Lieut. Col. Hughes are requested to be sent in before the 5th proximo.

No Catalogues will be published.

ON Thursday, the 10th of December. Instant, at 4 P. M. on the Apollo Green, near the Tents and Cotton Bales. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and CO. will sell on account of the underwriters, about two hundred Dokras of damaged Broach Cotton, landed from the Pattemars named below.

TERMS OF SALE.

A deposit of twenty five per cent on the Lot being knocked down, and the remainder on the delivery of the Cotton—which is to be at the risk of the purchaser from the time it is knocked down, and if not cleared away within three days of the day of sale, will be resold on account and risk of the purchaser, who shall forfeit the deposit and all advantages, and make good all losses.

THE COTTON IS AS FOLLOWS.

Bales.			
Per	Prow Labsavie,	Findal	Gosae.
"	Do. Thunsavae,	do.	Hona Pama,
"	Do. Ruparel,	do.	Makan Bhana.
"	Do. Luxame Pursad,	do.	Ghison.
"	Batala Doreau Dolat,	do.	Makan Ramjee.
Prow	Ruparell,	do.	Thavia Kasave.
"	Runchor Pursad,	do.	Govan.
Batala	do. do.	do.	Movad.
Do.	Ruparell, do.	do.	Gopall Visram.
Prow	Latisavie,	do.	Kala Babra.
Butala	Durra Dolutt,	do,	Jiwana Babra.

FOR Sale—To close an Account—Two of "CHARLES MOORE'S" Superior double barrel'd Percussion Fowling Pieces, in mahogany case, with Apparatus complete,—Price Rupees, 350 each Cash.

Apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

Nesbit Lane, 2nd December, 1835.

BILLS ON ENGLAND.

ON sale at Messrs. DIROM, CARTER and CO'S. Office, at 1 | 11, 30 days' sight.

CARBONELL'S WINES.

MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO. have for sale at their Godowns the following Wines from the above respectable House, which they can strongly recommend to public notice, as of superior quality, viz.

1st Growth Claret, in Quarts, each per doz. Rs. 45
Do. do. in Pints " " " 23
2nd Growth Claret in Quarts, " " " 30
Superior old Pale Sherry, 5 yrs. in Bottle, 26
Fine Mellow Port, of a quality unrivalled in this market. . . . . " 24

Terms of sale, Cash—and a discount of 5 per cent allowed, where a quantity of twelve dozen or above of either sort of Wine is taken.

Nesbit Lane, 2nd Dec., 1835.

SALE by Auction by YATES AND Co., on Thursday the 3rd December, they will submit for public Sale at his Rooms the Invoice of Hardware consisting of Drawer handle's, Lock's, Knives, Scizor's, Hinges, Pocket compass, Dish Cover's, Imitation Segar's, Europe Shawls, Bull' Eye's, China Baskets, Europe made Dress and Frock Superfine Cloth Coats, Ditto Waistcoat and Pataloons, Grey Long Cloth and Madapollams, Russia Duck, Red Lascar Cap's, Europe Table covers.

ALSO

The Household Furniture and property of Aga Ally Governor of Abushire, consisting of Couches, a large Jackwood Cot complete, Chair's, Teapoy's, Candlestick with pans and Drops, Silver Table, Desert, and Tea Spoons, Table and Desert forks in Box, Balance handle Knives and Forks, Dinner and Tea Sett, a Persian Hooka with Snake, Persian Carpets, Wardrobe, Carpenter Tool Chest, single Barrel Gun, Cooking Utensils, and many other useful articles.

AT NOON

1 Buggy and 2 Riding Horses, and any other Horses or Carriages that may offer.

EDULJEE CURSTJEE'S SONS, will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday next, the 9th Instant, at their Rooms, Sundry articles of household Furniture, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Couches, Wardrobes, a Chest of Drawers, Cupboards, Plate and plated ware, Glass and Queens Ware, 4 Light Lustres, Globe Lamps, Double and single Branch Wallshades, an Eight day clock by McCabe, and a variety of other articles the property belonging to an Officer left the Presidency.

And on Monday the 28th instant, they will sell a large collection of valuable Books—Catalogues of the same will be published.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1835.

PISTOLS,

RECEIVED lately direct from the Executors of the late THOMAS JACKSON MORTIMER, 34, St. James' Street, London, the following Pistols, warranted with his name upon each, as the *Maker*.

1 Pair best Duelling Pistols, Percussion Locks, in Mahogany Case, with complete apparatus and caps. . . . . Rs. 320
1 Pair do. do. do, with Flint Locks 250
1 Pair of 10 Inches Swivel rod Pistols, Percussion locks and case, complete; of best quality. . . . . " 200
1 Pair 8 Inches do. do, do. . . . . " 170
1 Pair 6 Inches do. do. . . . . " 150
1 Pair 4 Inches do. with Wainscot Case. . . . . " 100

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 2nd Dec., 1835.

DESTOURNELL'S COS. CLARET.

THIS well known and much approved wine, to be had in cases of one and a half dozen each, and of one dozen each price 20 Rs. per dozen—Cash.

A fresh arrival per Marie, now landing, a 25 Rs. per dozen—Cash.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND Co., Forbes Street.

Bombay, 2d Dec., 1835.

ON SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and Co., Sherry in Wood from Messrs. Rusken, Telford, and Co. . . . . at Rs. 475 per butt.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SEALED Tenders (post paid), will be received by the Acting Quarter Master of the 6th Royal Regiment, until the 20th December next, for the supply of the following articles, for the use of the Regiment for 12 months, should it remain so long at Bombay, commencing from 1st January, 1836:

BREAD 2d Sort, No. loaves of 1 Pound each per Rupee.

COW BEEF, No. Pounds per Rupee. MUTTON (Sheep) No. Pounds per Rupee. The Beef to be delivered in Quarters, the Mutton in Carcass.

The abovementioned articles to be of good and wholesome quality, and delivered at Head Quarters, free of all additional charge whatever, and at such hour as the Commanding Officer may, from time to time appoint. Good dry FIREWOOD, No. Pounds per Rupee. Should any of the above articles be at any time condemned by a Committee of three Officers, the Contractor must replace the same with articles of the prescribed quality within one hour.

The undermentioned deposits will be required from the several Contractors for the due fulfilment of their engagements: for the Meat Contract, Rupees 1000; from the Bread Contractor Rupees 800; and from the Wood Contractor Rupees 250; which sum or sums will be forfeited to the Regiment, upon failure of any or either Contracts.

N. B. The Wood Contractor shall have at all times three Months consumption in his possession, otherwise forfeit his deposit.

J. GREY WILSON, Lieut.
Act. Qr. Master, 6th Royal Regt.

Camp, near Deesa, 11th Nov., 1835.

Address—Acting Quarter Master 6th Royal Regt., on route from Deesa, to Tankaria Bunder.

PROSPECTUS.

TO be Published on the 1st of January (On English Paper and good Type) THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY, for 1836, Containing a Historical and Topographical Sketch of the Island of Bombay and its more immediate dependencies—(accompanied by a Map); The Army List, Divisional, Brigade and Garrison Staff, the Medical Establishment, the Civil List, the Home Establishment of the Indian Government, the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the Churches of England and Scotland in India, the Indian Naval List, a List of H. H. the Nizam's Army, a List of the European Inhabitants of the Island of Bombay, Marryat's Code of Signals, with a variety of other matter, which has not hitherto appeared in any similar publication at this Presidency, the particulars of which, will be more fully given, as soon as a Table of Contents to the proposed Calendar is prepared. As only a limited number of copies will be struck off, Subscribers are requested to send in their names to the Gazette office, where copies *five Rupees each*, will be delivered upon Publication.

Gazette Office, 2d Dec., 1835.

THE NEW BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1836.

To be published positively the first week in January.

CONTAINING,

BESIDES the usual local matter, including the Civil, Military, Medical, Ecclesiastical and Indian Navy Lists, with the rules, Regulations, and Pay Tables, belonging to each, derived chiefly from official sources, a great variety of Statistical information of an interesting nature, carefully selected and methodically arranged, either in an historical or tabular form, together with a Map of the Bombay Territory, and Lithographed drawings of the principal Edifices on the Island.

At the same time with be published, the Asiatic Calendar for the ensuing year, which, in addition to the customary Tabular Registers, will contain short notices of the Native Holidays, the different Indian Eras, Epochs and Cycles, with a description of the ceremonies attendant on their births, marriages and deaths.

N. B. Both publications to be printed on English Paper, and applications for either to be made to Mr. MALVERY at the Circulating Library in Church Lane, who will attend to all instructions given him, and who is authorized to receive for the former Rupees six, and for the latter rupees two, per copy, on delivery.

Price Current and Mercantile Register Office
Colaba, the 2nd December, 18

NEW

Calcutta Laudable Society.

INSTITUTED ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1835,

BY TRANSFER FROM THE

Seventh Calcutta Laudable Society.

(The first of the series instituted on the 1st of Jan. 1795.)

AND INCORPORATED WITH THE

THIRTEENTH

Supplementary Laudable Society.

ON THE 1ST JULY, 1835.

DIRECTORS:

T. E. M. TURTON, ESQ. | Baboo DWARKANAUTH TAGORE.
R. H. COCKERELL, ESQ. | T. HOLROYD, ESQ.
B. HARDING, ESQ. | C. B. GREENLAW, ESQ. and
Capt. J. W. J. OUSELEY. | W. H. TWENTYMAN, ESQ.
W. BRUCE, ESQ.

The object of this Society is to secure a certain Provision at the lowest possible rate; the value of each Share at 6,000 Rupees is, on an equal return for the Premiums paid which would have resulted from the lately projected Government Insurance Office; whilst the extremely economical scale of management in the New Laudable Society, less than 1,2 | 3 per Cent. upon the Annual Premium, enables the Directors to look forward with confidence to a considerable Surplus. They have the authority of Mr. CURNIN, that with a fair Share of the business of the Public, the rates of Insurance in the New Laudable Society, will yield, on an average, upwards of Sa. Rs. 8,000 per Share. Whatever it may be it is at present proposed to divide, the Surplus amongst the Survivors in equal proportion to the Premium paid by them respectively.—Should the shares be continued at Sa. Rs. 6,000, and the out-turn yield, Sa. Rs. 8,000, the Society will divide amongst its surviving Members, on each term of five years, the whole of the Surplus,—being equivalent to one-fourth of the total Premium subscribed. Successive accumulations will enable the Insurer to discontinue a proportionate number of Shares; thus combining the two important functions of an Insurance Society and a Savings' Bank, upon a considerable scale. In Insurances for securing Marriage Settlements, and for other similar objects, the advantages of this system are obvious.

Hence, the above Society is strictly one of mutual Insurance, in which there is no division of interests amongst the parties concerned; consequently, there being no Proprietors distinct, from the Assured, who are at once Proprietors, Assurers and Assured, the Society stands independent of the control of individuals in the character of Patrons, Presidents, Directors, &c. chosen by a body of Proprietors, not necessarily Assured in the Society, and deriving profit from the Subscriptions of the Assured.

Half yearly Meetings of the Assured are held, to which the accounts of the Society are submitted.

STATE OF THE SOCIETY

On the 1st August, 1835.

Lives Insured 481 } on { Shares 1258, averaging 2 3 | 5

per Life, or Sa. Rs. 15,600 at Sa. Rs. 6000 per Share.

FUNDS.

SICCA RUPEES 4,30,000:

(Exclusive of Sa. Rs. 4000 paid on each lapsed Share, since 1st January last), invested in Government Securities and deposit of Government and Bank Stock.

The lapses during the first half year amounted to 1, 2 | 5 per Cent. or 2, 4 | 5 per Cent per annum.

Present value of lapsed Shares, Sa. Rs. 18,288 per Share, over and above the 4000 Rs. paid on each Share.

Insurances taken from ¼ to 10 Shares on one Life.

Application for Copies of the Rules and Regulations of the Society.—Blank Forms for Life Insurance and Admission to the Society,—to be made to the Secretary.

By Order of the Directors,

J. CULLEN, *Secretary.*

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER, a few cases of
Superior Champaign @ Rs. 45 per dozen.
Ditto Hock . . . @ Rs. 30 per dozen.
Champaign Brandy..@ " 15 per do.

FOR SALE.—Respondentia Bonds, each . . . . . Rs. 1
Ships Articles . . . . . ,, 1
Policies of Insurance . . . . . qrs. 2
Bills of Exchange, per set . . . . . ,, 2
Interest Bonds . . . . . ,, 2
Bills of Lading . . . . . ,, 2
Powers of Attorney, each . . . . . ,, 2

☞ All Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, will be punctually attended to.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON, TOUCHING AT THE CAPE.

EXPRESSLY fitted out for Passengers the most splendid Bombay Teak built Ship "BUCKINGHAMSHIRE," of 1468 Tons, lately owned by the Honorable Company, C. F. HOPKINS, H. C. S. Commander, is expected to arrive here in early January next, and will have an early despatch, having a Surgeon attached, plans of her spacious and most splendidly fitted up Cabins may be seen, or to be had on application at the Office of Messrs. DADABHOY AND MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE in the Fort.

P. S. This vessel may call at Malabar Coast, either for Freight or Passengers, provided sufficient inducement is offered.

Bombay, 2d Dec., 1835.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE "MALABAR," 650 tons, WILLIAM TUCKER, Commander, will be dispatched on the 2nd January, carries a Surgeon.—Apply at the Office of ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Dady's Building's, 2d Dec., 1835.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE CARNATIC, 650 tons, JOHN BRODIE, Commander, will have quick dispatch. Carries a Surgeon. Apply at the Office of MESSRS. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, 2d Dec., 1835.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE "MARQUIS OF HASTINGS," JOHN CLARKSON, commander, will be dispatched on 10th January. Carries a Surgeon. Plans of her accommodations may be had at the Office of Messrs. McGREGOR, BROWNRIGG, AND CO.

Bombay, 2d Dec., 1835.

FOR PASSAGE TO ENGLAND.

THE HERO OF MALOWN, 500 Tons, will sail on the 10th December, touching at the Cape of Good Hope, and calling at Cork for orders. Carries a Surgeon. Apply to Captain GRUNDY on board, or at Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND CO'S. office, where plans of the accommodations may be had.

Bombay, 2d Dec., 1835.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ERRORS IN CALENDARS PUBLISHED IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—It must have been observed by every one who has had occasion to consult the lists contained in the several publications which have of late years issued from the Bombay Press under the title of Calendars &c. that these lists are full of the most flagrant erros. Want of arrangement, inaccuracy of information, and numberless omissions are the distinguishing features of them all, and the one published by one of your contemporaries is perhaps more than any of the others liable to these objections: surely the public will benefit on all these points by the competition which the three announced for the ensuing year are at present engaged in, and the Editors themselves will surely have the good sense to take advantage of the errors which have been committed in former compilations of a similar nature and present for public patronage works as free as possible from those defects which so remarkably distinguished the labours of their predecessors. For this purpose every means should be taken by application to all the public services and the public generally-wherever information may be obtainable, to have their lists corrected. As an instance, the code of Signals issued with these publications is so every incomplete, particularly towards the end, as to be altogether useless for reference. Would the Editors not materially increase the value of their compilations by submitting to each mercantile house in the place a proof sheet of their lists of shipping, in order that the names of such vessel as may have been omitted may be filled in by every one according to his knowledge? The mercantile men at the presidency would thus be saved the annoyance of turning up these lists for information without finding the names even of vessels belonging to the harbour. I might also suggest that the numbers against which there are no names of vessels should be left blank instead of being omitted altogether, as in the Directory published by your contemporary. Merchants might thus be enabled to fill up these blanks as opportunity might occur and be saved the inconvenience of not knowing the names of vessels, frequently for hours after their having been signalized. Such a course followed on other subjects might add greatly to the attractions of these compilations and render them useful as books of reference on every topic of interest connected with the presidency which they are not at present, and have not been for many years.

Your most obedient Servant,

HINT.

BOMBAY, 30*th Nov.* 1835.

THE JURY AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Circumstances have lately occurred connected with the convening of juries which have to my certain knowledge been productive of the greatest annoyance to the assistants in mercantile houses at the Presidency. Certain distinctions appear to have been made in the summoning of Gentlemen on the Petit Jury which do not seem altogether consistent with justice, and display a spirit of favouritism which ought not to be allowed to pass without the severest reprehension from all who feel themselves aggrieved by the conduct which has been pursued. When objections were stated at the last sessions by one of several gentlemen summoned on that occasion, on the mode of procedure which had been adopted by our legal authorities in making these distinctions, the judge stated in open court that the rule laid down in such cases, by which the Sheriff was authorised to act, was, that all who either stood in the situation of partner, or conducted the business by signing by procuration, were alone, out of the mercantile body, entitled to sit on Grand Juries, and that all others were eligible only for the Petit Jury. Such a rule, were it absolutely followed, could not reasonably be objected to, since all, whatever might be their rank in the commercial world, had their duties clearly defined, and every one was as liable as another to perform certain functions which, however disagreeable in themselves, were yet necessary to a due fulfilment of the laws. But notwithstanding the positive rule stated on the subject by the judge, that rule has been infringed upon by the authorities of the Court; whether with or without its concurrence I do not pretend to say. If the latter, then are these authorities strictly liable to the reprehension of the court, and if the former, then is the Court itself open to the reprehension of the public as,

* * * \

tation of shaping their laws more with a view to the support of the power of their masters, than to the benefit of the Indian community. However much those Gentlemen may be disposed to disregard any consideration other than the securing just laws, their situation as servants of the Company will always lead to their acts as legislators being looked on with distrust, and where such is the case, there cannot be expected to exist that cordial approval of their measures which is necessary to the respect in which all laws should be held. That consideration, together with the fact of their want of knowledge of many matters, and acquaintance with innumerable details of business which it would be necessary that they, as legislators, should know, render it necessary, for the purpose of securing laws which may meet all interests, that some influential members of the community should lend their assistance, and bring their knowledge to aid, and that they should have a voice in the preparation and passing of the laws. Never can it be expected that any thing like proper or permanent legislation will be given birth to until the council is so constituted.

With the *Courier* also we agree. The conductors of the press should be its censors, and in their respectability should the public have a guarantee that that press would be confined to its legitimate purpose. Were conductors of papers to act uniformly on this principle, the public would be spared those exhibitions which so often disgrace the pages of Newspapers. As regards the greater portion of the India press we think there is every cause to be satisfied, and we must say the Courier, with his metropolitan brethren, in almost all instances shew a moderation and tone which is much calculated to raise and maintain the respectability of the press.

By one of the late English Papers we see that LORD CLARE was presented to His Majesty on his return from the Government of Bombay.

We must once more draw the attention of those who may have an interest in the matter, to the complaints about the selection of Jurymen which are now so frequently made. It is impossible that the present system can be acted on much longer, nor is it right that it should. We took an opportunity on a former occasion of shewing the unjust distinctions which were drawn: We noticed the case of individuals holding offices precisely similar, where the one was selected for the Grand Jury, the other for the Petty—of individuals in the same office, and precisely on the same footing there, the one called on the Grand Jury,—the other on the Petty: yet, notwithstanding all these complaints,—complaints which it must be known are but two well founded, are those distinctions continued to be drawn.

We certainly had hoped that some less offensive mode of selection for either Jury would be adopted, but as the patience of the public is attempted to be stretched a little too far, we would recommend those who feel aggrieved at once to prepare a memorial embracing all the particulars, and have it presented to the Court, that a definite answer may be obtained; and should that answer leave matters on the unsatisfactory footing they now are, the individuals complaining can then avail themselves of the further check which an appeal to the Home authorities affords them. That they have the best grounds for adopting that course no one acquainted with the cause of their complaint will attempt to deny.

With a view to shewing the present unjust principle of selection, and exposing to public view the whole machinery of it, we shall be glad to receive such authentic information as our correspondents may see fit to favor us with. The instances we have here stated have come under our own knowledge, and of themselves, warrant the strongest remonstrance.

The public want no more than a fair and just rule, and that that rule should be adhered to, nor will they be satisfied with less. The milk-and-water sophistries with which it was attempted to amuse them on the last occasion will not do, and, for the sake of consistency, we hope we shall not have a repetition of them.

We would beg to draw the attention of our Military readers to the "NOTES ON INDIA INVASION" which our Correspondent E. O. has favored us with. They will be found to be of considerable interest.

We are glad to learn that the Committee for the improvement of the Island are again bestirring themselves. We understand they have recommended the Girgaum road to be widened in several places where the present breadth renders the passing of carriages unsafe. Other essential and necessary improvements for the promotion of cleanliness along that line of road have also been suggested, and we believe determined on.

If funds are now available, it would be very desirable that no further time be lost in commencing and carrying on those improvements, and several others which are required in the lower division of the native Town.

Our native magistrates should make it their especial duty to give suggestions and make reports on the state of the Town within their respective bounds; and should also make such inspection of all portions of the native Town as would enable them from time to time to lay before the controlling authority such suggestions for the general improvement of the Town, and promoting the health of the inhabitants, as their survey might enable them to do. In this way our native Magistrates may manage to make themselves very useful.

THE *Courier* of last Saturday alludes to some remarks made by us on the practice of submitting cases to arbitration. Our contemporary entertains notions of a Court of law, which we fear he will find few to join him in. He seems to consider law as the only and best medium through which rights of property,—and questions of right and wrong can be disposed of, and that any means short of that must fail to establish those rights and questions on a just footing.

The evils which our cotemporary speaks of as being incidental to the application of law in the adjudication of cases, but which he considers as of minor importance in comparison with the advantages derived from that mode of settlement, must, we fear, ever form the most formidable grounds of objection against the system which prevails in our law Courts. These evils, as admitted by our contemporary, are in themselves so extensive as to embrace every possible objection which could be urged to the system which gives birth to them. He says, "the law, in fact, because it happens to be expensive, dilatory, and objectionable in other respects, is regarded in the abstract as a nuisance;" so well it may. If it is "expensive," it defeats its object, and converts that which was intended as a means of administering justice to a medium through which the suitor is sapped of a great deal more of his property than it is consistent with justice he should, for the attainment of the object in view: If it is "dilatory," then again it defeats its purpose, as the administration of justice consists as much in promptitude as in the mode,—the delay and suspense which the lazy law occasions being oftimes a source of greater injustice to the litigant than the cause of complaint which has brought him into court. And if the law is "objectionable in other respects" why, that, together with the others, about sums up all the objections which its greatest enemies could muster against it.

But after all, law is the mere creature of time, place, and circumstance. The laws of England are not, in their more essential portions, adapted to an Indian soil, and the Judges feel this in every step they take. The laws which are understood to regulate rights of property in this country, or perhaps any other right which may be said to exist, have little affinity to the English Laws, and hence arises the difficulty of the application of the latter. The Charters under which the Supreme Courts in this country received and maintain their existence have specially provided that those rights of property (we allude to the rights of the natives of this country for whose benefit more especially the Courts were constituted) shall be governed by the laws which obtain in this country as applicable to the caste and country of the litigants. Now, nothing can be more absurd than to suppose an English Judge is capable of administering those laws,—the Hindoo,—Mahomedan, and others, in such wise as to ensure justice in all cases to the parties who come before him. Judges are but men, and if they have required half a life time to qualify themselves for administering the English law, by what rule of reasoning are we to come to the conclusion that they are able, from the mere circumstance of their sitting on the Bench of Justice, to administer laws, and decide rights depending on laws of which they have scarcely ever heard until they set foot on India soil? Yet that is but one of the many inconsistent pieces of legislation with which this country has been visited.

We have no doubt the Judges in Bombay as well as in the other presidencies have felt this difficulty, and for that reason have they so often resorted to the plan of suggesting a submission to arbitration. Any two or four respectable native merchants, or householders, or landholders, or others in a respectable station in life are more likely justly to decide questions arising on complicated mercantile accounts, or property, or dispute of any kind than the Judges of the Supreme Court. The former are better acquainted with the feelings, peculiarities, prejudices, and general rules which govern their transactions and intercourse with each other than any Englishman can possibly be, and, if those natives are honest men, it is much more likely that a difference is equitably adjusted by them than by the intervention of a British Court of Justice.

But we must admit that there might and ought to be a different mode of disposing of those cases. In preference to throwing them out of Court to be arbitrated on, a Jury ought to decide them, and we can never expect entire satisfaction until that rule is established. Natives who are acquainted with the customs of their country can then have an opportunity of making their knowledge available for the purposes of Justice, while their being under the eye of the Judge, and sworn to act faithfully and honestly in the execution of their office as Jury men, will form a check which they do not feel, and, oftimes may not acknowledge when they act as arbitrators.

The *Courier*, in referring to our remarks, and to remarks made by the *Madras Herald* on the subject, says "both in short, join in the cry "common in matters of this kind. The former, "however, might as well assert that it was "praiseworthy to refuse medical aid in cases "of illness, and the latter" &c. but our cotemporary somewhat mistakes us. We would not say it was praiseworthy to refuse medical aid in cases of illness, but we would say that it would be adviseable,—nay even praiseworthy in men to reject nostrums with long bills for them, when a man could get himself cured by a simple application, for which there was little or nothing to pay; nor are we of those who consider an article must be good merely because there is a large price paid for it, although such be the opinion of nine tenths of the community. As regards law, we believe that the more simple the machinery, the more expeditious the disposal, and the less expensive the proceedings, the better shall the purpose for which it is required be answered, and consequently, the more shall it rise in public esteem, and the more frequently shall it be resorted to. The English Courts of Law, and that of Bombay among the rest, show what the reverse of that picture is sure eventually to effect.

NOTES ON INDIA INVASION.

BY A CORRESPONDENT WHO SIGNS HIMSELF E. O.

(For the Bombay Gazette.)

"The hazard of external attack is upon the N. W. parts of India. The danger is, I conceive, less from any Asiatic power than from Russia advancing into Tartary, or establishing such an influence over Persia as would enable her to use Asiatic states as aids and instruments in the invasion of India. I do not mean to say the danger is proximate, but it is one we should never cease to contemplate as possible, and without incurring unnecessary expense, we should suit our means of defence to those of eventual attack."

Sir J. Malcolm, Adm. of India.

IN attempting to consider the important subject, referred to in the above observation of Sir J. M.—with a view to form an opinion of my own on the probability of an Indian invasion, I have been surprised to discover how difficult it is to obtain data of sufficient accuracy to be able to do this satisfactorily.—It might have been thought that a matter of so great import to the Indian army had received much and careful consideration from its Government and scientific members,—that it would have been esteemed a point of so much interest that condensed statistical information would have been demanded and obtained by the curiosity of every member of the Indian services;—and that in considering the subject we should rather be puzzled to decide from the richness and variety of materials, than find it difficult to form an opinion at all from their paucity:—but this is the case,——I am far from intending to state that there is any want of recorded opinions on this point of these we have abundance, but the grounds on which such opinions are founded are too seldom afforded to assist others much in coming to their own conclusions:—Except Col. Evans' work which is the less satisfactory as not comprising any of the later information obtained respecting the countries treated of; I know of no accumulated data for the consideration of this subject;—any other information we must seek here and there—scattered as it may be—through the narratives of various travellers.——Having lately made a few notes connected with this subject, it may not be uninteresting should I afford an opportunity to your readers to compare their preconceived ideas with the few facts I have been able to collect.—and here I might remark that if I. who have really attempted to gain for myself some useful information respecting so important a topic,—have been able to collect so little,—it is sincerely to be hope—that there are condensed documents in the hands of Government by means of which any officer, to whom, in case of need, the charge of superintending defensive preparations might be committed, would be enabled to sketch out the necessary operations on sure data——to be prepared for all chances is the part of wisdom, and surely surveys of the Punjab, Cashmeer and the mountainous passes on the right bank of the Indus should be considered indispensable requisites to our Indian archives.——We hear, day after day, old and young equally ready to say, whether, in such a warfare, they deem chances for or against us, but that this readiness for expressing opinion is generally the result of matured enquiry, I for one, am but little inclined to think,—be this as it may however, at least we cannot passess too much knowledge on this point. In order to avoid controversy, as far as possible, I propose making use of the very words of the authors I may quote——others will decide according to the degree of credit they may give to my authorities.* In conducting our enquiry the plan most advisable would be to consider each head separately but as the amount of information attainable on each is very variable, on some very limited, I prefer taking the subject 'en masse'——premising that I consider the principal points to be ——1st. amount of Russian disposable force—2nd. Its physical character—3rd. Means and resource, position of arsenals &c. &c. —4th. State of bordering Russian provinces. Lastly—Routes to India, and statistical infomation connected with these.

It is not my intention to enter much into the discussion on the present probabilities of a Russian invasion, connected as they are with European politics, but rather to refer to the possibility of such an event. If it be ever undertaken, we are not so ignorant of the bold, resolved, and yet cautious policy of the Russian Government as to fancy it would be so, till that Govt. was able to display the due degree of energy;—we may therefore assume that if the attempt be made, it will be so, with all necessary preparatives and due provision of warlike 'matériel.'

To know our enemy, is the first point. How many a success in war has been obtained by the weaker power solely from the presumption or ignorance of its more powerful opponent! As ours would be a struggle for existence, as well as empire, we should leave nothing to chance but should calculate well the means opposed to the threatened attack. Whether the sepoy is likely or not to stand a chance of success against the Russian soldier can only be decided by considering the physical powers of both!——Of the Russian army and soldier we will now speak;—the comparison with the Indian, I shall leave in a great measure to its own officers to draw.

The amount of Russian disposable force will be found difficult to speak decidedly on,—if we credit the reports spread by Russian influence, we may count it at hundreds of thousands:—In 1820—989,000 men independent of national guards was said to be its force:—However, one simple fact will serve to reduce the statement to its true value. When Bonaparte advanced to Mossow with 130,000 men he outnumbered all the forces which Russia, in that utmost extremity, was able to bring against him.—These were not estimated at more than 90,000 men:—there might be 40,000 more on the Turkish and a few on the Persian frontier, but certainly the utmost Russia could then summons was 150,000—which the troops employed in garrison, police service and in guarding Asiatic frontier did not probably more than double.*—In the late war, 1829, 30. with Turkey,—however,—we find Russian exertions far more considerable:—In the campaign of 1829, the Russian officers owned to a loss of 70,000 men,—and in 1830, at apparently a rough approximation only we are told the loss was 100,000—The army which crossed the Balkan was 45,000 including 4 or 5000 cavalry—at the end of the year, or rather by October, these were reduced to 21,000, besides which was a blockading force before Schoumla, garrisons North of the Balkan, and a small force with Admiral Greig,—we may therefore not be far wrong in estimating the whole Russian force employed in this war at 250,000 men, to be added to which is 15 or 20,000 on the Persian frontiers in excess of the usual force engaged in aggression. We have thus 270,000 men the total number of men Russia could bring forward in this important war. We know too that to do this the whole of the Northern part of the empire was so denuded of troops that had the Polish insurrection occurred during the progress of the Turkish war, or even when it did occur, had more energetic advantage been taken of the favorable disposition in Lithuania and Volhynia, for the attack of the isolated Russian—troops, at the very commencement of the resolution, results might have been different. In a war with England, most probably combined with France and Turkey, taking into our consideration also the state of Poland, whether any or what part of this military power could be spared for such a distant field of operations as India would be no very alarming question: its true answer perhaps, depends most on the nature of Russia's alliances at such time.—Should we however see the glare reflected from Russian bayonets, let us now ask, what kind of troops are they?—"The passive and iron valour of the infantry, the rapid and skilful movements of its irregular cavalry," are terms of renown earned in many a bloody field.—Frederick the Great said he could kill, but could not defeat them!—When at Austerlitz, Soult's able movement divided the Imperial forces. Sir W. Scott says, 'a division of the Russians Guards made a desperate attempt to restore the communication'—the French infantry were staggered, but while the Russians were in disorder from their success 'Bessieres and the Imperial Guard advanced, *the encounter was desperate*, and the Russians displayed the *utmost valour* before they at length gave way to the discipline and steadiness of *French Veterans*.'—Their loss was 20,000. Again at Eylaw, the advantage of numbers was with the French, two strong columns advanvanced to turn the Russian right and storm their centre, they were driven back by the *heavy fire* of the Russian *artillery*.' 'The Russian *infantry* stood like *stone ramparts*, they repulsed the enemy, their cavalry came to their support, pursued the retiring assailants, and took both standards and eagles.' Again, 'A French Regt. of *Cuirassiers* had gained an interval in the Russian army, but were *charged by the Cossacks* and only 18 saved.'—after this tremendous battle, when the Russ: loss was computed at 20,000, that of the French at more, Benigson the Russian general was entreated by his officers to renew the action next day, but being short of ammunition and provisions, he retreated.——Lastly, let us view them at Borodino:—both armies were perhaps 120,000 strong, the guns on each side 1000.——'No action was ever more keenly debated or at so wasteful an expenditure of human life' the French carried the redoubts, but the Russians vallied under the very line of their enemy's fire, and again advanced to the combat.'—'Regiments of raw peasants who till that day had never seen war, formed with the steadiness of veterans, crossed their brows, and having uttered their national exclamation 'Gospodee pomilominas,' 'God have mercy upon us,' rushed into the thickest of the battle, where the survivors, without feeling either fear or astonishment, closed their ranks over their comrades as they fell: while, supported alike by their enthusiasm and sense of predestination, life and death seemed alike indifferent to them."

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* As I may frequently forget to name the writers to whom I am indebted—I give them now. Elphinstone, Fraser, Burnes, Col. Evans, Sir W. Scott,—Kepple, Alexander, Jacquemont, &c.

* Murray's Ency. Geog.

The Russians were commanded to retreat, but so little were they broken that after the battle, at their leisure, they buried their dead and carried off their wounded.

Russian loss—45000 killed and wounded, 2000 Prisoners: 13 guns.

French loss 30,000 killed and wounded, no prisoners: 10 guns.

This is the enemy we may have to meet.—but still further to assist our judgment, let us see what British officers, who saw the Russian troops, at Adrianople, under all the disadvantages of a just terminated campaign, remark regarding them.—"The strictest discipline prevailed amougst them." The infantry Regiments were reduced from 3000 to 700 men, so great was the mortality:—they made forced marches carrying 16 days bread, marching 12 hours a day in a burning sun; (lat. N. 41 to 43, about the same as the Oxus)—they afterwards suffered dreadfully from sickness;—5 to 700 sick at once; the cavalry men were very sickly—the horses in good working condition (forage plentiful)—the appointments rough but in good order." Among the sick, the mortality was excessive owing to the disgraceful state of the Commissariat and medical Departments: so much were they without efficient medical men that many officers consulted the Pacha's physician, a mere quack.——The state of the commissariat may be imagined, "there were loud complaints against the Commissariat General, who was accused of selling the wholesome provisions received from Russia, and serving out inferior;"—again, "previous to leaving Adrianople the soldiers had been repeatedly without food, and for a fortnight had not tasted wine or spirits, though selling for a farthing a pint."——The Russian rations are discribed by Major Kepple to be, a small quantity of meat, twice a week biscuit of the worst description, looked like cowdung, and a little oatmeal.——Captain Alexander says black bread and salt, with a portion of spirits daily. This last officer thus compares the English and Russian soldier, &c. "The evolutions are performed with precision, but not with the rapidity of English maneuvres. The cavalry move slowly compared with the impetuosity of British dragoons.—but the Russian horse artillery are inferior to none.—The common soldiers are patient under fatigue and privation and from their submission to their superiors they, without hesitation, follow wherever led and unflinching will stand exposed to the severest fire.—Still in physical strength and reckless gallantry they are inferior to our troops." Of the cossacks. Sir W. Scott remarks "As light cavalry they are unrivalled, they and their horses have marched 100 miles in 24 hours without halting, with them in front no Russian army can be liable to surprise:—in charging—they spread out like a fan, uttering their hourra, each man acting individually." The devotion to their officers forms a peculiar and valuable trait in the character of the Russian soldier;—he is said to look up to his colonel as a second father;—an interesting instance of this Captain Alexander narrates in an account of a passage in a Russian transport.—"Every evening a party of men took their station at the sky, light of the cabin, squatting on the deck with their heads looking down upon us to hear the wisdom which issued from their Palkovnicht (colonel.)"—There appears however to be no sense amongst them either of public or personal cleanliness "I know no people more offensive from their unclean habits."—"the state of their camp was dreadful"

From these varied extracts we may gather that, on the field of battle, the Russian soldier is inferior to none, his passive qualities rendering him an invaluable military material;—of iron valour, patient of fatigue, capable of subsisting on the coarsest food, and devoted to his officers;—their light cavalry unrivalled; their light artillery inferior to none; their heavy cavalry only not so alert as the British;—and we have a military force, which if only supported by corresponding attention on the part of its Government to the efficiency of its Medical and Commissariat Departments would be truly formidable,—whatever may be the state of information among many of the lower grades of its officers, the general staff of the army has never been wanting, its quarter master general's department is allowed to be particularly effective.—The defects we have above noticed, if they still remained unremedied, would, on such a peculiar and extensive line of operations as an attack on India involves, I hesitate not in saying, be of vital importance.—The nearer their army approached India, the more irreparable would be its diminished efficiency from ill regulated supplies of provisions;—the energies of the force would be cramped by the increase, and necessary provision for the security, of its ineffectives; few of whom could be hoped to be restored to duty from the deficiencies of the Medical Department, aggravated, in hot climates, by the want of attention to personal cleanliness.—That there would be much sickness in a Russian force, perhaps above all other Europeans may be easily imagined:—the intermediate countries, through which their armies would have to move, are chiefly pastoral or producing grain far different to that to which the soldier has been accustoned;—his diet would however good the commissariat, be necessarily greatly changed:—this and the effects of climate might safely be calculated to sweep off its thousands.—Upon the whole therefore, considering the *present* state of Europe and Asia, I should imagine any sudden immediate attempt at invasion above the strength of the Russian empire, mighty though it be, when we recollect the revolt at the accession of Nicholas, the consequences to be dreaded from the probable stagnation of all trade in the Baltic and Black seas, the forces to be kept up on the Swedish and Turkish frontiers, with those in occupation of Poland;—We may conclude that without a single violation by us of Russian territory, but few forces could be spared for aggression by her, far less the numerous and efficient army that so great an enterprise would demand.—I have before shown that the supply of 270,000 men, as late as 1830, was under *favorable* circumstances nearly a total muster of Russian *disposable* force; now with so many other defensive cares demanding the utmost attention of its Government, a few thousands of these only could be considered really available, and a few thousands, on such a base of operations, we should laugh at.

To draw myself the comparison between the Russian and Indian soldier is, as I have before stated, foreign to my intention;—to assist my brother officers in doing so,—by giving one or two extracts referring to the sepoy and our Indian resources, is only doing justice to the subject.

The latest total of the Indian army I have by me is for 1830, when its numbers including the the Kings and Companys troops stood thus.

Engineers	1,084
Artillery	16,962
Cavalry	19,539
Infantry	1,69,617
Invalids	10,496

Regular Troops.—217,698 Gd. total.

Of these perhaps 28,000 are Europeans.—M. Jacquemout has given the following lively sketch of our force. "Know that the Company's army consists of 300,000 men. 30,000 of which are King's troops, 7 or 8000 entirely European corps in the Company's service, such as almost the whole Artillery and lastly the native army is commanded by European officers and non-commissioned officers, it is disciplined and drilled as well as the King's army, dressed like it, fights very nearly equal to it, and is commanded by officers in whom it has the greatest and justest confidence:—that in a country like this intersected by deserts and in which the richest provinces, with the exception of Bengal, which is extremely distant from Erzeroum, could not support the smallest army;—the smallest body of troops, in order not to die of hunger, and of thirst, would have to drag along with it an immense number of elephants, camels and waggons; that the Company has 3000 elephants, 40000 camels and matériel of all kinds and proportions, that it is always ready to take the field &c. &c.

In conclusion, I feel I should not be doing the sepoy justice did, I not here extract Sir John Malcolm's favorable opinion.

"The Bengal sepoys that were engaged in the attack of the French lines at Cuddalore behaved nobly,—it was one of the first times that European troops and the disciplined natives of India had met at the bayonet.—The high spirit and bodily vigour of the Rajpoots of the provinces of Bahar and Benares (the class of which $\frac{3}{4}$ of the army was then composed) proved fully equal to the contest.—In a partial action which took place in a sortie made by the French the latter were defeated with severe loss; and the memory of the event continues to be cherished with just pride both by officers and men of the Bengal Native Army.--Had the result of this affair and the character of these sepoys been more generally known, some of our country men would have beeu freed from that excessive alarm which was entertained for the safety of our eastern possession. I trust that every event that can seriously disturb the peace of our Indian empire is at a great distance, but if an European army had crossed the Indus I should not tremble for its fate. I well know that the approach of such a force would strike no terror into the minds of the men, of whom I am writing and that acting with British troops, and led by British officers they would advance with almost as assured a confidence of victory against a line of well disciplined Europeans, as against a rable of their own untrained countrymen. They might fail, but they are too bold, and too conscious of their own courage and strength, ever to anticipate defeat."

Leaving now the subject of the soldier, the next point of consideration is-the routes by which a Russian force might advance upon India.

These resolve themselves into two grand suppositions; the one by Persia, the other by the Oxus. It is generally conceded that the countries north of the Paropamisan ranges would be the more favorable base of military operations; but for this recognized preference, in our enquiry, it will be necessary to show some cause;—to do this however in any great detail would too much swell the limits I propose to myself. We will merely therefore take a general view of the difficulties to be overcome. Any route by Persia must be greatly influenced by the state of Persian feeling; in fact, Persia hostile, however little to be dreaded the nature of the force she could bring into the field, would, from the increased dangers of communication the, distruction of small posts and detachments, and the necessary nearly impossibility of obtaining supplies, be almost alone sufficient to render the success of any invasion based on her provinces unless the force left to occupy the country was overpowering, or Turkey leagued with her enmies, doubly doubtf l.—The naval supremacy in the Black Sea also, which I trust an English man may be allowed to consider any thing but dubious if the Dardanelles were but free to his countrymen, must tend seriously to augment or diminish the number of difficulties. With Persia hostile and an English fleet trimuphant from Constantinople to Trebizond, the security of this base of Russian operations would be too much endangered for any ruler of Russia to hazard the disposable force of his empire hundreds of miles from the limits of his swey with communications likely to be entirely intercepted.—The northern Persian provinces, those bordering the Russan frontier and the Caspian Sea are the most productive, and I might say the only valuable ones in Persia,—Mazanderan and Astrabad in particular being exuberant in their vegetation. In case of hostilities therefore. Russia, to deprive her enemy of such a course of supply, and to gain such neighbouring granaries for herself would immediately seize these provinces;—and hence they become the base of all after operations. Say that this is done, and the invading army advanced some 300 miles on its Indian route; let us now suppose an English and Turkish force, landed in the neighbouring provinces, and advancing through a country favorably disposed,—the Russian reserves concentrate, their detached posts throughout these provinces and on the communications of the grand army are left isolated and dependent on themselves. Remember that the natives are hostile, that the best toffunchees of Persia are inhabitants of these provinces, that intelligence at any time is with difficulty procured, supplies still more so, and without any action taking place between the regular armies, we may safely imagine that this difficulty of obtaining supplies, interruptions to convoys, and daily destruction of stragglers snd petty posts, would tend in no trifling degree to augment the difficulties already attending the sufficiently severe march to the main army, by reducing it to depend on its own resources of the insufficient ones of the districts bordering the line of march,—and still more by encouraging despondency from the unknown nature of the dangers it was advancing to meet, the certainty of annihilation in case of ill success, and the prospect of destruction to all left behind sick. Thus far the picture is by no means flattering,—when again, we further consider that the Ukraine for cattle and grain, the Crimea for camels, is one of the chief certain sources on which the Russians could depend, and the possibility of the interception and destruction of all facile means for the transport of such by the British Cruizers;—this too is only a fair addition to the hardships the Russians may be supposed to labour under. In the length of march their army would have to undergo, the mortality amongst the cattle would, I doubt not be dreadful;—for, if that mortality was sufficient to cover the roads with carcasses in the comparatively short march of the Russian army in 1830 through Roumchia where the roads were good and forage plentiful, what might we not expect from the wilds of Khorasan? Having thus pointed out some of the calamities attendant on one supposition: before proceeding to any further considerations we will state a few facts connected with Persia and its supplies,—The only regular Persian army was that founded by the late prince Abbas Meerza,—in order to obtain a better idea of the Persian strength, it may be as well to state its numbers.—Mr. Frazer says it consisted of,

Regular Infantry	9,000
Do. Cavalry and Artillery	1,240
Other Regular Horse and Foot at Erivan	5,000
Total Regulars	15,240
Iregulars half Horse half Foot	27,000
A kind of Militia	8,000
Grand Total	50,240

as this is the force of one of the Satrapies only of the Persian empire, we might perhaps calculate its whole strength at some large number,—but as all other troops are irregulars, by no means to be depended on, and who would only perhaps rise in case of the actual invasion of their own provinces, we may assume this amount, increasing perhaps the irregulars, by a few thousand, as very near the real one of the available forces of Persia,—and therefore one butlittle to be depended on as a means of direct resistance to Russian power. A more sure reliance may be placed on the absolute want of supplies throughout the country itself as Mr. Frazers tells us "the king himself finds it difficult enough to provide for the wants of any large force for any length of time."—again "such is the difficulty of procuring supplies and so equally are the demand and supply balanced that even on the high road to Shiraaz it was considered necessary to give intimation of the approach of the mission"—party 140 men and as many animals.—"day after day and march after march the eye wanders unchecked over an uniform brown expanse; are there villages on this plain, all that can be seen of them is a line or spot upon its surface, chiefly remarkable from the gardens that surround them and not otherwise to be distinguished from the ruins which are generally in far greater abundance than the abodes of man.

Between Persia hostile and Persia acquiescent, these then may be considered as the principal additional difficulties to be anticipated;—this latter supposition we must now attempt to consider. In this case, the Volga and the Caspian would be the line of communication between Russia and the Astrabad:—on this,—no opposition could be offered. Astrabad would from its position, be then probably the grand depôt for the Russian force, and base from which all its operations must emanate. From hence the route to India would be by Meshed and Herât to Cabool:—on the maps the direct distance between Astrabab and Meshed is about 280 miles.

Meshed and Herat,	"	340
Herat and Cabool	"	620
Cabool and Attock	"	250
Total		1500 miles.

as the crow flies"—if we therefore call the distance 1800 or 2000 miles we shall be nearer the truth.—The usual marches for camels are 30 miles a day, the weight they carry 640 lbs—but as a large portion of the Russian force would be infantry, and as to be effective it would have to carry with it artillery light and heavy, with attendant carriages of various kinds,—and this over a country in many parts where a machine with wheels has never yet rolled, I cannot imagine that any force, with these encumbrances, even if the country was friendly could average so much as 8 miles per day.—It hence appears that if the force meet with no other than natural obstacles to its progress in order to move efficiently, it must occupy 225 consecutive days at least in its march.—If the troops and cattle bore up against this constant movement,—enduring all the changes of food and climate without suffering from sickness,—they might certainly be considered veterans by the time they arrived at the Indus—The difficulties which present themselves obviously on this route are 1st—the enormous length of the line of communication—2nd the natural difficulties to be overcome from want of roads, 3rd the paucity of supplies during the greater part of this long route, 4th resistance of inhabitants.

Mr. Frazer tells us the proportion of cattle to men in his party was 150 mules to 140 men,—Mr. Elphinstones proportion was 600 camels and 12 or 13 elephants, to a party consisting of his suite and servants with an escort of 200 cavalry aud 200 infantry, perhaps altogether 750 individuals:—In order to form an idea of the enormous number of cattle that would be required we must remember that speaking generally, these parties depended on the country they passed through for ordinary supplies; a large Russian force must frequently depend on itself;—I should therefore be inclined to say that, independent of the cattle for military stores, we must allow one mule at least perhaps a whole camel would not be in excess, for every soldier and follower of the regular force.—From the disturbed state of Khorasan the tribes resident there raise no more grain than is sufficient for their own consumption;—large herds are their chief wealth:—I think Mr. Frazer's remark on the policy of one of the chiefs will put this forcibly, "while his grain was on the ground, the chief professed every obedience to the Shah, but no sooner was it safe in his granaries, than he resumed his independent tone, quite certain that even should a force be sent against him, it would be starved almost immediately into a retreat."

The province of Astrabad in which must be situated the grand depot for the Russian force is described by the same gentleman as being one which in beauty and richness he had seldom seen equalled, never surpassed, its cultivation is not of the best description, but the returns are abundant,—however from the immense quantity of rain that falls and stagnates in the deep forests, in the hot months, disease is rife, fevers both putrid and intermittant:—beyond this province, the route to Meshed lies through the lower parts of the Elbourz chain,—here the soil is very capable but from the constant incursions of the Toorkmans it is deserted.—In short, to sum up in Mr. Frazers words 'the short and easiest route for any such force would be by ascending the pass leading to Bostam, by which after a march of 3 or 4 days through morasses and forests, and then ascending a steep defile, the country becomes open, and, except a few rocky defiles, the road to Herat would be found tolerably good:—but much of the country would be entirely desert, and still more but scantily inhabited.—The remainder of the route to Cabool is of the same character, with occasional fertile spots, but altogether incapable of supplying any considerable force with sufficient provisions.' Mr. Elphinstone generally describes the hilly country at the foot of the Paropamisan chain to be tolerably fertile, but any distance to the South it sinks into the bare sandy desert. However once arrived at Cabool, provisions are cheap, goats and sheep common, fruit abundant, horses for remount easily procured, forage plentiful,—mules, camels and draught oxen, from the plough, for there are no wheel carriages, to be obtained:—which, as the climate is described to be most genial—and none of the rivers between it and the Indus unfordable at the proper season,—makes this city the very position the Russians could wish for reorganizing their force before coming in contact with us.—Of the countries to be passed over however previous to their arriving at this city we may in a great measure understand that although enough grain in the the most fertile of them is produced for their own wants, and even for such commerce as exists, still any sudden or unusual demand few districts could supply. The supply of cattle too must depend chiefly on the state of feeling among the Toorkman tribes, who rear large quantities.

On these matters of primary importance therefore although it is possible that Russian foresight and influence might provide for them, we see there is but little ground for sure calculation, even supposing every intervening tribe friendly,—this friendliness too, under any circumstances, would proceed as much from dread of the strength of the invading force as any other cause, in case, therefore, of after ill success, this feeling could hardly be expected to endure:—the

retreat when undertaken, if pressed at all, must be hurried, from any delay increasing the probability of a greater number of their fickle allies combining with their foes—for most of the supplies required the retreating army must depend upon the country,—these if not willingly given must be taken by force,—the country along their whole route becomes hostile, and farewell to the remaining of this force. This supposition would have to be provided against,—posts of communication must be established,—magazines formed,—and reserves as points d'appui created:—to do this on a line of advance of 1500 miles would alone demand no trifling amount of force. However friendly the native tribes at first might be, the continued demands of these stationary detachments on their limited resources could not fail to diminish their zeal. From the necessities of the case, and as a terror to others, Military execution would probably be inflicted sooner or later on more or less of the more sturdy non yielders of supplies; which must render the safety of these posts very precarious. That an invading force would be joined by large bodies of the natives on its route is not difficult to imagine.—A Koord of respectability informed Mr. Frazer, that so discontented were the tribes that if a thousand Europeans, of any nation, made their appearance 20,000 Koords would rise and join them. That this would be of any real advantage to such a force, I doubt, as they must either, after leaving their own district, come on the Russians for supplies, or subsist by plundering the country they passed through (this may probably they would do at any rate) —either way their presence would only tend to increase the difficulties of the Russian commander:—even refusing their services might be dangerous. The actual *personal* opposition from the inhabitants themselves appears a trifle in the scale of considerations. The Afghans are now so divided as to be capable of little effective resistance—in the time of their Kings the national force was numerous,—the more usual military power was

Dooranees	12,000
Ghilzai Shaps	13,000
A camel corps with swivels	800
Hindoo Sepoys	500
Belgaree or Militia usually	5,000
	31,300

but which could be increased indefinitely with means for paying them. In case of invasion the Ooloosee or levy en masse was recognised. The chief force is cavalry armed with Persian swords and matchlocks.—Mr. Elphinstone however represents the Afghans and Kuzzilbasches to be enervated by the life they lead, and the late M. Jacquemont says the ex-shah Shooja told him that with a Regiment of English sepoys it would be easy for him to repossess himself of his crown.

On considering the whole of the above remarks, it will appear that though the difficulties to be overcome are such as to render it by no means probable, yet under certain contigencies, even by this Persian route, it is anything but an impossibility, for a Russian force to arrive at the Indus.

Having thus far reviewed the obstacles that have presented themselves to my mind on this route,—before commenting on that by the Oxus,—I must first offer my tribute of praise to the enterprise of Lieut. Burnes, to whose zeal we owe the only statistical information we possess, which can enable us to form any certain idea as to the degree of India's vulnerability from that quarter.

On reading this officer's account of the divided state of the various states bordering the Oxus, considering at the same time attentively the geographical position of the countries themselves, separated by mountains and deserts from any powerful nation interested in their continued independence;—the mind is impressed with one grand facility of this route above all others, that there is nothing to prevent the Russian advance on this side from being gradual, apparently nothing whatever to prevent these countries being seized, retained and organised to be an efficient base for all after movements, a few armed steamers on the Oxus, and we see by Colonel Chesneys expedition, the facility with which these may be put together, and the work is done,—for altho' the line of communication is still one of 550 miles in extent, yet it is in fact one only of a few days by the facility afforded by that important river the Oxus;—and the absence of all danger of interception. We must consider 1st. The point of starting and its facilities for receiving stores—2nd. The desert and countries to be passed—3rd military force to be overcome, 4th. Oxus,—with remarks on the healthiness of these countries &c.—lastly routes to India, &c. There are on the Eastern side of the Caspian sea two bays, the one that called the bay of Balkhan, the other that of Mangushluk, which have been speculated on as probable points of outset for any Russian attempt.—No English traveller, as yet has penetrated to this part of the country, the chief information we possess therefore is derived from Russian or native accounts. Mr. Frazer's investigations are apparently as nearly correct as possible, and in describing this part of the country I have followed him. Between the Caspian sea and Khivah, the starting point on the Oxus, is a belt of arid steppes in which water is very scarce.—The distance from the bay of Balkhan to Khivah, Mr. Frazer sees reason to estimate at about 12 days journey or 350 miles. Mr. Mouravief, a Russian envoy to these parts, states the distance at 500 miles, in which there were several days journey continuously without drinkable water, but it is probable he was purposely carried a long and difficult route by his guides. Mr. Burnes also describing generally the difficulties of the desert South of the Oxus says. 'The nature of the roads admits of their easy obliteration, and if the beaten track be once forsaken the traveller and his jaded animal generally perish.' The khan of Khivah, in an intended inroad into Persia, advanced into this desert, digging wells as he proceeded, the supply of water from them but scanty,—out of a vast herd of camels he lost 2000.—His father succeeded in passing, but lost nearly all his horses, and was obliged to leave his guns in the sand.

The route from the bay of Mangushluck, which port is discribed as resembling a lake, communicating with the sea only by a narrow inlet, and having an island in its centre, on which the Russians were desirous to build a fort, is only 10 days journey from Khivah or 250 miles: there is doubtless a scarcity of water on the road, but still the country is inhabited by tribes of wandering Toorkmans who pasture their flocks upon the steppes, and caravans continually pass on this route. Of the two ports this therefore appears the more advisable, in confirmation we read that the anxiety of the Russians to establish a secure footing at this port has been great: Its facilities are beyond doubt: with Astracan for a grand depôt and the Caspian behind them, they could easily establish a force there two or three days sail only from their own shores."—The Russian port of Astracan is situated at the mouth of the Volga, which river is said to travel for 3000 miles through the heart of the Russian empire, and to be navigable for vessels of heavy burthen throughout the greater part of this course:—it is, with a fair wind at two days sail only from the port of Mangushluck. With such a water communication we can imagine nothing to prevent the equipment of the invading force from being complete: particularly as the Calmucks and other dependent Russian tribes, resident near Astracan, are pastoral and could supply any demand for cattle for the first passage of the desert.—In 1806 the Calmucks possessed 230,000 horses, 57000 camels, besides sheep, horned cattle &c.

Acknowledging therefore the possibility of arriving at Khivah we shall next see that its conquest is easy. The extent of inhabited country dependent on this state is in length about 2 or 300 miles, and in breadth 50.—The cultivated portions are, in the neighbourhood chiefly of its five towns, and for their fertility are indebted to artificial irrigation. Its population may amount to 300,000 families, including the wandering tribes.—Among other resources it produces silk, cotton, and a great deal of corn, and possesses 100,000 camels. Mr. Frazer says there is little doubt that the Russians might with common management not only conquer, but retain possession of Khivah, and project and prepare for ulterior greater enterprises. Its conquest would be an affair of no great difficulty, and according to the present line of Russian policy the attempt will be made at no distant period. Among the inhabitants of the different states bordering the Oxus,—there appears to be but little hope of their possessing so much general feeling as would induce them to combine for mutual defence:—even if they did we shall find from Mr. Burnes statement of their military force that it is totally insufficient to resist any determined effort of Russia. The khan of Khivah has 10000 horse chiefly Uzbeks and 9 guns. Bokhara and Balkh—20000 horse—4000 infantry, who, such is the abundance of horses, come into the field on horseback and dismount;—with 41 small brass guns, which they dont know how to use.—The Eeljaree or militia of the two states may amount to 50000 Lastly the Koondooz state musters 20000 horse and guns.

Total 50000 horse, 4000 foot, with an indefinite crowd of militia, distributed over countries 550 miles in length. A large proportion of the horse consists of Uzbeks, who have few fire firms, are poor soldiers, but good irregulars.—If we add that the inhabitants are generally inimical to the Russian, but have a high opinion of their power:—We have said all.

In this statement of force we see nothing whatever adverse to the probability of any attempt of the Russians upon Khivah meeting with but few other obstacles than the difficulties in passing the intervening desert: this being the case, we may suppose them now arrived there. The town itself is a poor place, surrounded by a ruinous wall.—Its importance consists in its locality, as the first depot for further operations. Along the banks of the Oxus we have account of but few towns of any consequence. The Chief ferrying places, Balkh, and Koondooz, whose fortifications are sadly ruinous,—are the only points which it would be at all necessary to hold in force. With consideration for the habits and customs of the natives, and perhaps in case of necessity, a few judicious examples, by way of terror, it would take no great length of time to organise these provinces for after purposes, those north of the Oxus being of less importance, might be left in something the same state of independence as our protected states. Mr. Mouravief estimates in heavily laden boats the voyage from Khivah to near Balkh at about 12 days:—but by this route distance is nothing fatigue and its consequent effects being out of question by a water communication, the natives have no guns to speak of, and but few boats, which too might with ease be all seized by the Russians. A few gun boats therefore with a steamer or two stationed at different points on the river would be quite sufficient to cover and keep open all communication from Khivah to Koondooz. Mr. Burnes description of the Oxus fully assures us of the truth of this position. "It is navigable from Orgunje to near Koondooz, its channel is straight, free from impediments, bed firm and sandy, is never fordable. In its floods it covers and fertilises 1½ or 2 miles on each bank; its lowest breadth is 400 yards, about a month after its greatest rise the velocity was 6000 yards per hour. The river is occasionally frozen over annually above Koondooz and below Khivah. The number of boats is small, they are flat bottomed and built of a particular kind of wood, which grows in abundance, on the banks, and requires no seasoning before use; their burthen 20 tons, draught one foot when laden." But even supposing wood and other supplies scarce, there is nothing whatever to prevent the whole being brought from Russia itself, gun boats, steam boats and tugs all in pieces, ready to be fitted together. To this extent by this route, we have seen nothing that can possibly tend to diminish the efficiency of the soldier himself; the account we have of the climate of these districts, is that, Bokhora is healthy, dry, nights cool. Balkh unhealthy, hot, water bad. Khivah, no description. Koondooz, at least the town, is situated in a marshy valley, highly insalubrious, heat excessive, 3 months of snow; but higher up the Oxus, the natives speak in raptures of Budukshan, its romantic scenery and productions. But we are not to suppose that Koondooz, from which town or its neighbourhood, the starting point of the force for the passage of the Hindoo Coosh must be, would be the ultima thule of Russian conquest.

Budukshan, whose plains and valleys are fertile, whose hills are rich in minerals, presenting as it does such a healthy point for the assemblage of their masses of troops, offers too many advantages to be neglected: its resistance, from all accounts, would add but little to their other difficulties or any at all correspondent to the advantages to be derived from its occupation. Before we proceed further it seems advisable to remark, that although the dangers have been spoken of as trifling, the distance as being accomplished in days, I would by no means be understood to mean that time would not be as much required, if not more, by this than by the Persian route: the great advantage of this over the other route is that time does every thing it would solidify their base and organise their sources of supplies. The more slow by this route, the more sure:—as whatever may be done,—it is but too clear, that there is not the slightest dread of or room for, the British even attempting any opposition, the Russians have here the field all to themselves; we know too little of these countries and their inhabitants to be able to render them the slightest effectual resistance. There is a source of information and aid to the Russians on this route too which we must not forget to mention: it is the Russian slaves who are reported to amount to 12 or 15000 at Khivah, and 60000 at Bokhara.

Having now pointed out the probability and possibility of the Russians advancing thus far on their way to our Indian possessions; we may next, considering these provinces the base of operations, proceed to examine India's vulnerability from this quarter. Timour we find, from his own statement entered India from Toorkistan in 3 columns:—30000 cavalry, already in Afghanistan, were directed on Mooltan: 3200 cavalry by Balkh, Caubul and Peshawur to Attock;—30000 cavalry by Samarcand *towards Cashmeer*. 'In 1791 Prince Nassau presented to the Russian Empress a plan for sending an army through Bokhara *to Cashmeer*, &c. thence to Bengal. Little difficulty was fore seen in passing through Bokhara, it was even hoped they would be friendly &c. They counted on being joined in the north of India by the discontented from all parts? Colonel Evans tells us that between Balkh and Cabool are several passes, they run along the sides or beds of the mountain rivers, are subject to avalanches and are at no season good roads; there is also a pass from Koondooz to Attock by way of Peshawar and from Koondooz *to Cashmeer*." These references to Cashmeer I would have particularly borne in mind; for, to every military eye, it must be evident that the Russians possessed of Cashmeer hold the key of India; this perhaps will be better understood as we proceed. To continue our description of these passes from Koondooz, we extract Mr. Burnes account of his route from Cabool to Khooloom a point about equally distant from Balkh and Koondooz, "we crossed this stupendous chain by six successive passes, journey 260 miles in 13 days, through Bannecân to Khooloom 40 miles East of Balkh. In May two of these passes were deep in snow, but by the end of June all were clear; heat very great at mid day. No wood, a stunted ferze used for fuel. in many places but little verdure.—In the defiles the road frequently passes by perpendicular heights of 2 or 3000 feet, and so tortuous was this pass that it forms as it were in every half mile distinct enclosures, like fortified positions. The valleys however are stored with fruittrees—barley is produced.—Of the other passes from Koondooz to Cashmeer we have no sure information, all we know is that two certainly exist.

The city of Cashmere being a starting point for a caravan to Chinese Tookistan.—To facilitate the passage of a Russian force into Cashmeer, which we before remarked a division of Timours cavalry effected.—We have supposed that the Russians take possessions of Budukshan.—This province is bounded on the South and East by the country of the Kaffirs.—As Kafferistan must of necessity be occupied in part by the Russians in their passage through its passes, it is necessary to consider Mr. Elphinstones account of this little known territory. Amongst other boundaries it extends N. W. to Koondooz, and on the East extends for a great distance towards the north of Cashmeer.

The whole of this country is composed of snowy mountains, deep pine forests, and small fertile valleys, which produce large quantities of grapes and feed flocks and herds: The hills are covered with goats. The cultivation of grain is less attended to, the most common is wheat and millet. The roads are only fit for men on foot, and are often crossed by rivers and torrents, which are passed by means of wooden and swinging bridges. The natives of the valleys are rather numerous, and very active their arms daggers and bows 4½ feet long with reed arrows sometimes poisoned: they have also begun to learn the use of fire arms and swords. Surprise is their common mode of attack. These being the various passes, to return to our suppositions somewhere about Khooloom a large division of the Russian force would concentrate for the passage to Cabool. prior to which detachments would of course have occupied the more difficult passes and the roads would have been somewhat cleared. Not that I imagine there is any thing to fear from the hostility of the Afghans, on the contrary probabilities are in favour of their being friendly: of this I need hardly quote authorities as it seems to be allowed by nearly every writer on this subject. A second column perhaps descends the passes to Peshawur, while a third does the same to Cashmeer; the natural obstacles to be overcome by each are doubtless great but to experienced officers they would at length give way.

It is now necessary to give some description of Cashmeer, to prove that it is a natural citadel by the occupation of which by a coup de main, and without any contest with our force, than which nothing from our present Military position is more possible, every Russian object would be gained. It could then be no object with them to risk ought on the chances of an engagement, when time and such a position perfectly impregnable, must infallibly ensure, without danger, the accomplishment of all they wished. But I am asked, what have *We* been about all this time! I answer we should have heard for a year or two, that the Russians have been and are making some movements on the Oxus, in great force, But of their numbers and the nature of their movements we should get no certain information. We are all in doubt. We send envoys to Afghnistan and the Seik chiefs to induce them to combine with us: We then rather late discover that our independent friends make very grand professions, but are unwilling to allow our troops to occupy positions in their country;—quite as little willing too to permit the surveys and estimates of the resources of their country, which we now find to be indispensible, to be made by our officers,—after losing much time in negociation, and giving them time for preparation if they intended resistance, we can wait no longer.—Our troops

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advance to the Indus—every exertion is now made to obtain information, which is any thing but easily procured from a country friendly only per force.—Our generals know not when or where to look for the storm, but occupy the Indus, leaving Cashmeer, if they thought of it at all, to its native ruler, perhaps 3 or 4 regiments in observation on the higher Indus, occupying a position on one of the lower ranges of hills.—The Russian columns at length are known to be advancing on the direct road towards Attock.—Their front is covered with clouds of irregulars, they are in no hurry to attack ;—but, occupying our general attention, wait for intelligence of the arrival of their Cashmerian column, which once through the mountains meets with no difficulty in overcoming Cashmerian resistance, the natives according to Mr. Elphinstone being of no account as soldiers—some fine day perhaps, when our troops are dreaming of being hourly attacked, the Russian force makes a flank movement to its left, on the pass to Cashmeer.—Our general's eye being opened, every disposable troop is ordered by hook or by crook to penetrate that country, but he finds the Russians by passing the mountains have been before hand with him.—All our fine defensive preparations on the left bank of the Indus, we are forced to acknowledge useless :—and as we are perfectly ignorant from which pass of Cashmeer it may please the Russian General to pour his force upon India,—we are obliged to maintain an enormous force at a ruinous expense. *This being the very least evil we can imagine.*—And should the Russian General be only au fait at his duty, he would amuse our troops by his demonstrations, while his agents stirred up every corner of India against us.

In lieu of this if we on the contrary held Cashmeer in force and had by some length of prior possession restored its resources to that oppressed country, we hold the citadel of India and a point to flank any force that might attempt to cross the Paunjab.—I mean to say our present line of frontier is vitually bad, leaving, as it does, in the hands of doubtful friends, a strong country, fertile in resources, and now sustaining a force that may become hostile ;—a country too, that every military man will allow, *we must occupy* : and which we may have to do by force when the exhibition of such force would be very detrimental to our interests.

I repeat again and again that it is essential for the security of our Eastern possessions that we, as soon as possible occupy the fertile countries of Cashmeer, Scind, and the Paunjab.

But let us make the few extracts I regret I can collect respecting Cashmeer,—not having Bernier and Foster to refer to. " The valley of Cashmeer is surrounded by lofty mountains, there are but 7 passes into the province ; two from the North, one from Afghanistan, and four from the South.—That from Afghaniston is the most in use, this road, Mr. Elphinstone says, passes through a country composed of ranges increasing in height, the intervening country between them is excessively uneven and cut up by torrent courses,—The passes are very difficult, on the best road near Cashmeer there is only room for one horseman, with perpendicular walls on each side."

Of one of the Southern passes M. Jacquemont says "I returned very late to the camp, through frightful roads : However I made all my people take the same precautions as myself, we dragged ourselves along, without accident, for half an hour close to immense walls along vertical escarpments."—The revenue of Cashmeer is now 31 lacs, exclusive of ten expended on its own defence, but could yield double the amount.—Lastly Mr. Burnes opinion completely corroborates all I have before advanced, "An enemy, native or European, if defeated in the plains, might defy in the valley of Cashmeer every attempt at subjection ; since it could subsist without foreign aid in a natural fortress that might be rendered impregnable. Enough has now been said to prove the great importance of Cashmeer to the security of India, with a few remarks on the statistic of the Punjab we must draw towards a conclusion. Mr. Burnes says, The population of the Punjab is 3500,000 Mahomedans, Hindoos, and including 500,000 seiks.

Its army Regular Infanfry	25000	equal to Sepoys
Do. Cavy. & arty.	5000	with 150 guns
Irregular Cavy.	50000	well mounted efficient & serviceable.
Total	80000	

The Northern parts of the Punjab are hilly :—Mr. Elphinstone returning by this route says—The whole of the tract between the Indus and Hysudrus Jelum, 160 miles, is among the strongest I have ever seen."—its rivers too form splendid lines of defence. All travellers combine in describing its resources even now as great.—What might they not be under our rule ?—cattle and grain, mules, horses and camels abound. Although M. Jacquemont speaks of Runject Sings ruining his country by keeping up a standing force of 20 or 40000 men ; yet I prefer Mr. Burnes statement that " we can readily discover the capability of the Punjab not merely to support its own army but that of another country"—the roads admit of wheeled carriages, rivers are navigable, ferry boats and materials in abundance, and an army of 80,000 men has been maintained at Lahore from the neighbouring resources."—The country S and S. E. of the Punjab and N. E. of Scinde is desert, incapable of yielding any supplies.—Scinde itself, from its position at the mouth of the Indus, is rendered a desirable acquisition.—In the lower parts, it produces grain in abundance numerous sheep and horned cattle, superior camels, small horses, both abundant.—Its population is thin, and water, about the mouth of the Indus is scarce.

The last point of consideration remaining is the defensive positions necessary for the Indus itself.—It has been already proved, sufficiently clearly, I hope, that the possession of Cashmeer, and occupation of the Punjab is indispensable to the successful defence of India:—holding these,—the Russian advance must then be confined to an attempt by passing the Indus.—Attock itself, being the usual point of passage on the best road, would be no bad position, but that as a fortification it is, at present, untenable, three of its sides being completely exposed to the fire of an enemy from the right bank besides being commanded by a hill on the left.—A large entrenched camp, somewhere in the neighbourhood, capable of making a good defence and covering magazines, materials for forming bridges, &c. across the river :—another of the same description at the fork of the Indus, nearly opposite to Neithunkote, 552 miles from the mouth ;—a third large cantonment merely at Hydrabad 135 miles, before the separation of the various mouths of the Indus—these, with the main reserve N. W. of Lahore, ready to advance when required would, as grand positions, be not bad. Mr. Burnes speaks of the insulated fortness of Bukkur, 135 miles below Neithunkote, as a most important position ;—but as he himself describes the branches of the Indus there at only 400 yards each, and one of the main banks of the river opposite as 40 feet high ; I should not consider the island however European like its fortifications, as very tenable against an enemy on that bank with artillery :—such an insulated position possesses the disadvantage of being easily blockaded by a very small force.—It seems probable, from the difficult nature of the mountainous passes on the right bank of the Indus, that with the assistance of the natives and *accurate surveys*. We might detach troops advantageously, and give the Russians some little work before they visited us.—All the roads from Cabool to the Indus, south of that by Peshawur and Attock, are through sandy, rugged and difficult countries, where both food and water must frequently be carried. Mr. Elphinstone speaking of the road at Callabagh, 6 marches from Peshawur, says " themountains descend on each side abruptly to the river, the road for two miles is along their base. So narrow and steep that no camel with a load could pass"—boats were obliged to be hired for carrying the baggage.

As we should have certain possession of one bank only of the Indus, it would be ridiculous for us to rely alone upon it as a communication between our stations on its banks :—as by placing a battery any where on the opposite side our fine water communication by steamers and what not, is rendered completely nugatory.—The grand point in military defence is to possess facility of intercourse by means of good roads :—a general can then calculate on his movement with precision—he can separate his corps with safety, as he knows to five minutes how long it would take to concentrate them again.—This equally well with the surveys whose want I complained of in the beginning of the latter. Government are only now apparently opening their eyes to the value of.—Grand and good military roads, particularly between our large frontier stations, would not merely repay by their military value, but also by the civilization of the districts they passed through, by enabling them to exchange a produce it is now too expensive to move.—The complete assimilation of every article of military store throughout the three presidencies, the one to the other, is a matter of no little consequence : for it would be of very little use having the Indus as a route to convey spare stores from Bombay, for repairing for instance, the gun carriages, &c. of a Bengal force, when there is any thing but similarity between the two models. I might continue this letter further by speculating on the disposition of the natives of the bank of the Indus to join the Russians.—I fully coincide with M. Jacquemonts remarks on this subject—" and such is the stupidity of the Indian princes, that they would either forsake the British Government or act against it, the moment a Russian army crossed the Sutledge.—Yet what other nation in Europe would have left the vanquished in India so fair a portion ! But the Asiatic nations will always remain in their nonage : they are never to be taught by experience.—But as I will not suppose a Russian army will ever be permitted to cross the Sutledge, it is the less necessary for me to dwell upon the probable folly of the natives of India. To enter minutely also into the subject of our defensive position forms no part of the object of this letter ;—to do so thoroughly requires a better knowledge of the surface of the countries, west of our present parties, than I believe our Government records could supply, neither is it my intention to deduce any further general conclusions, from the facts which in this letter have been brought forward, than has already been incidentally introduced. If the Russians are brave, the English are so too : And enough has been said to prove, that, for them to introduce a force, numerically and physically equal to the one we could bring forward, at the same point, is at least, a work of some difficulty.

EUROPE.

SIMILE NON'EST IDEM.

" His Lordship might as well move for a comparative list of the pickpockets in their Lordships' House, and those residing in St. Giles's"—*Report of the D. of R———'s speech in The Morning Chronicle, July* 18, 1835.

Of all the rum gores that you ever heard
Did you ever hear tell of such a word ?
The hair it must rise on the Chancellor's wig,
At the thought that a Lord could resemble a prig.
Or that any Right Honourable Member
The law which he makes, should *so dis-remember*.
As to snatch at a wipe, like the rabble rout,
Or in filching a snuff-box,—be found out !
But how much worse, when a Duke supposes
St Giles' and their Lordships could e'er want *noses*;
And hints at the making statistical sums,
To decide 'twixt the peers and the men of the slums.
Oh ! how could his Grace so forget his breeding !
He can't be suspected of Tomkins' reading :
Between the swell mob and the upper House,
All comparison must be o-di-ous.
A Noble Lord cannot possibly rob ;
For when *he* makes free with his neighbour's fob,
'Tis ruled (and the case is by ev'ry one known)
That he does, of good right, what he will with his own.
And what, if my Lords are ever " content"
When the question's a law for improving their rent,
You would not assert, in their Lordship's faces,
That voting and prigging are parallel cases ?
And what, if, in spite of supposed objections,
They still will dabble in the people's elections,
And strive by dint of a nomination,
To quarter their scions upon the nation
To the fourth, or fortieth generation,
Examine it well in all moods and tenses,
'Tis but getting the money on false pretences ;
And though picking of pockets be culpable,
Pure swindling, you know, is " respectable."
So this no man in his senses would deem a
Case of the " *cracem et diadema*."
Or if in their votes on a private Bill,
Some local int'rest should govern their will,
It ne'er can be said that such innocent jobbing
The least in the world resembles robbing.
In short, turn the matter in every light
You'll find that the cases are different quite ;
And the things which the nobles are doing daily
Are not things to talk about at the Old Bailey
But though you should foolishly fancy the case
Of their Lordships' " conveying"* the Speker's mace
And shutting the door in his well-wigged face—
Should you think, having all things at their command,
They would " rob the Exchequer with unwash'd hand"—
You still shouldn't place in the same category
A low-born prig and a high-born Tory.
And so, my Lord Duke, I most humbly beseech
The next time you want a fit figure of speech,
You'll remember the saw, e'er you venture your trohe,
" To a hang'd mans, relations ne'er talk of a rope." M.

* Convey the wise it call.—*Shakspeare.*

The accounts from the United States, received on Saturday, represent that the crops of wheat bore a very unfavourable appearance, and it was not expected that the produce would realize half the usual average. In Virginia, one of the most productive grain countries in the State, wheat crops were not expected to produce one-third, and in some parts one-fourth of the usual quantity. In Pensylvania the crops presented a more favourable aspect. In consequence of the unfavourable state of things, measures were in progress for making large importations from Canada and other places.—The Bank of Savannah had been broken into and plundered of 100,000 dollars, of which a large quantity was in specie.—*The Morning Chronicle, July* 20.

A DOZE OF TWO AGES.—" A tedious person," says Ben Jonson, " is one a man would leap a steeple from." Madame de Stael could tolerate nothing that was dry, except her father ; but she could neither leap out of her own window, nor walk out of her own room, to escape from Professor Dragg. She looked wistfully round, and saw upon many a countenance an occasional and frequent movement about the lips, indicating that a yawn was at that moment painfully stifled in its birth. Dumont committed no such violence upon nature ; he had resigned himself to sleep. The Professor went steadily on. Dumont slept audibly, The Professor was deaf to every sound but that of his own voice. Madame de Stael was in despair. The Professor coming to the end of an eloquent chapter, declaimed with great force and vehemence the emphatic close, and prepared to begin the next. Just in that interstice of time, Dumont stirred and snorted. Madame de Stael seized the opportunity ; she clapped her hands and ejaculated *Mon Dieu ! Voyez Dumont ! Il a dormi pendant deux siécles !* Dumont opened his eyes, and Professor Dragg closed his manuscript.—*Ibid.*

THE TIME OF SIESTA.—No human being was to be heard or seen ; no poultry were parading about ; and except a beautiful white macaw perched on a broken wall. and nestling his bill under his feathers, not a single member of the feathered creation was visible. There was a holy calm in this mid-day silence—a sacredness, as if all nature had been fearful to disturb the slumbers of universal Pan. I kept ,however, straggling on—impiously, it would have been thought in Pagan times—between long stretches of garden walls overhung by fig-trees, the air so profoundly tranquil that I actually heard a fruit drop from a bough. Sometimes I was enticed down a mysterious lane by the prospect of a crag and a Moorish castle which offered itself to view at its termination, and sometimes under ruined arches which crossed my path in the most picturesque manner. So I still continued my devious course with a pertinacity that annoyed my lazy conductor —past utterance, it seems ; for during our whole excursion we scarcely exchanged a syllable. At length he could bear with my romanceishness no longer ; an irresistible somnolency came over him ; and, stretching himself out on the bare ground, in the deep shadow of some tall cypress, he gave way to repose most delectably. I was now abandoned entire to myself unsubdued by the quite of the place, and as active as ever.—*Recollection of an Excursion to the Monasteries of Alcobaça and Batalha.*

—The blessings which physico-mechanical science has bestowed on society and the means it has still in store for ameliorating the lot of mankind, have been too little dwelt upon; while, on the other hand, it has been accused of lending itself to the rich capitalists as an instrument for harassing the poor, and of exacting from the operative an accelerated rate of work. It has been said, for example, that the steam-engine now drives the power-looms with such velocity as to urge on their attendant weavers at the same rapid pace; but that the hand-weaver no being subjected to this restless agent, can throw his shuttle and move his treddles at his convenience There is, however, this difference in the two case. that in the factory, every member of the loom is so adjusted, that the driving force leaves the attendant nearly nothing at all to do, certainly no muscular fatigue to sustain. while it procures for him good, unfailing wages, beside a healthy workshop *gratis*: whereas the non-factory weaver, having everything to execute by cusmular execution, finds the labour irksome, makes, in consequence, innumerable short pausses, separately of little account, but great when added together, earns, therefore, proportionally low wages, while he loses his health by poor diet and the dampness of his hovel: Dr Carbutt, of Manchester, says " With regard to Sir Robert Peel's assertion a few evenings ago, that the hand-loom weavers are mostly small farmers, nothing can be a greater mistake; they live. or rather they just keep life together, in the most miserable manner, in the cellars and garrets of the town, working sixteen or eighteen hours for the merest pittance."—*Ure's Philosophy of Manufactures.—The Examiner, July* 19.

ANOTHER AWLUL OCCURRENCE AT THE LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—Oh Thursday morning, the town of Watford, and the country for many miles' round, was thrown into a state of the greatest excitement and alarm, in consequence of a report gaining rapid circulation, and which, unfortunately, proved too true, that one of the shafts of the tunnel of the intended railroad to Birmingham, which runs through the Earl of Essex's estate, at Russell Farm Wood, about two miles beyond Watford, had fallen in, and been attended with an immense sacrifice of human life. In the course of a few hours thousands were drawn to the spot, and the scene that occurred is indescribable. The wives and families of those who were employed about the works might be seen running to and fro in a state of frantic despair ignorant which of them had been bereaved of their husbands. It is impossible to state correctly the number of victims that have fallen by the dreadful catastrophe, as not one out of the number that was at work is left to tell the dismal particulars. In loosening a portion of the wood-work previous to bricking the shaft, it is supposed the earth gave way and buried the unfortunate men, carrying the whole of the wood-work with it. It is known that among the sufferers are Mr. Barker, the sub-contractor ; Mr. Jordan, inspector of the brickwork ; Windmill, a labourer; and Benson, a miner ; all of whom have left wives with large families to bemoan their loss. The men must be buried upwards of 80 feet below the surface of the earth, and although 60 men are actively engaged in digging out the bodies, it is probable that six or seven days will elapse before they are extricated.

Yesterday the Rev. James Sevencroft Bloomfield received sentence of transportation at the Old Bailey, for stealing.

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